Answer Key: Chapter 12

REVISION SENTENCES

Exercise RS.1   Agreement of nouns and adjectives

1.   The new consul was greeting all his friends.
2.   The good sailor has a bold plan.
3.   The miserable slave was standing in the middle of the river.
4.   We were making a slow journey for the whole night.
5.   The small boy had big feet.
6.   A huge temple was built in the Roman forum.
7.   The foolish citizens dragged the unhappy horse into their city.
8.   How many doors does the huge house have?
9.   A famous old man once wrote a short book.
10.   The brave children arrived at the top of the mountain.

Exercise RS.2   Adverbs

1.   Our soldiers were fighting bravely.
2.   I found the slave-girl sleeping again.
3.   The boys finished the work easily.
4.   The slave was guarding his master's money faithfully.
5.   That senator got up angrily.
6.   The king's messenger arrived by chance.
7.   We attacked the enemy's city in vain.
8.   The girl greeted me happily.
9.   The walls were afterwards destroyed.
10.   The old man answered me briefly.

Exercise RS.3   Comparative and superlative adjectives

1.   The senator's wife was very beautiful.
2.   This boy is more stupid than his friend.
3.   That temple is the biggest of all.
4.   Roman soldiers are braver than the others.
5.   Prepare a very good meal for me, slaves!
6.   I have never seen a worse wound.
7.   My wall is higher than yours.
8.   The journey seems to be very easy.
9.   The woman has more money than her husband.
10.   I finally found the very small gate.

Exercise RS.4 Comparative and superlative adverbs

1. The girl ran faster than her brother.
2. The master punished the slave very cruelly.
3. This boy answered more boldly than the others.
4. I shall try to find your book as quickly as possible.
5. No-one fought more bravely than our general.
6. This house was built very badly.
7. Things of this sort now happen more often than they did before.
8. Surely you ordered the girl to speak as clearly as possible?
9. I praise my slaves more happily than I punish them.
10. When we seem to be advancing the least, we are often advancing the most.

Exercise RS.5 Personal pronouns and possessives.

1. I drink wine, you drink water.
2. Our friend will soon arrive.
3. That woman loved both her husband and his money.
4. What did you do in the war, father?
5. "My husband and I," said the queen, "greet you."
6. The boy hid in the wood.
7. I caught sight of your brother in the forum.
8. I want to give them money.
9. Where will you build your house?
10. I thought that I had seen her before.

Exercise RS.6 *This* and *That*

1. This food is very bad.
2. Why did you greet that girl?
3. After the messenger said this, he immediately left.
4. I was trying to catch the slave. He however escaped.
5. The senator persuaded us with these words.
6. I don't want to hear that again.
7. These men died so that the others might live.
8. I caught sight of this slave working in the garden.
9. Part of this journey will be difficult.
10. I have prepared a meal for that old man.

Exercise RS.7 *Self* and *same*

1. Suddenly the king himself came in.
2. I always hear the same things in the forum.
3. I caught sight of the same girl again yesterday.
4. I want to praise the senator's words, not the senator himself.
5. Both the Romans and the enemy set out on the same day.
6. Did you write the book yourself, mistress?
7. All the prisoners were killed in the same way.

8.   We are the sons of the same father.
9.   You think that the same thing always happens, don't you?
10.   The messenger of the god himself is here.

Exercise RS.8   Relative pronoun and clause

1.   The messenger, whom we heard yesterday, is here again.
2.   Where is the girl whose book I have?
3.   I am looking for a friend who will always be loyal.
4.   Those who hurry often fall.
5.   The prisoner to whom I had given food afterwards fled.
6.   This is the sword with which the king was killed.
7.   I shall soon see again the soldiers by whom I was saved.
8.   The slaves whose mistress I love are fortunate.
9.   All those who have come to Rome want to return.
10.   I have found a book without which I can do nothing.

Exercise RS.9   Less common pronouns

1.   Who wants to receive a prize?
2.   The captured sailor said nothing.
3.   This plan is stupid, but I don't have another.
4.   Surely you received a certain gift?
5.   No-one knows the boy's name.
6.   Someone came in carrying a gift.
7.   One consul was always present in Rome.
8.   I found some-one eating my food.
9.   To whom shall I give this book?
10.   I am looking for one horse; the others are already here.

Exercise RS.10   Prepositions (i)

1.   The king's daughter was found among the prisoners.
2.   Life gives nothing to human beings without work.
3.   I do not want to build a house near the river.
4.   The young man set out with his brother.
5.   We travelled through many lands.
6.   The old man was sitting in front of the door of the temple.
7.   Do you dare to sail across the sea at this time?
8.   We were forced to come down from the mountain.
9.   The body was dragged round the walls of the city.
10.   The slave escaped from the garden.

Exercise RS.11   Prepositions (ii)

1.   That man fought against his friends and his homeland.
2.   The friends went into the pub.
3.   What did you find in the temple?

4. I wanted to sail quickly from the island of the wicked king.
5. The old man was accustomed to sit in the garden after dinner.
6. After many years we waged war with the same enemy.
7. Why are you hurrying to the forum, citizens?
8. The gods see everything that happens under heaven.
9. The husband travelled to the underworld to bring his wife back.
10. The soldier was praised on account of his courage.

Exercise RS.12   Prefixes and compound verbs

1. The emperor finally decided to return.
2. We shall soon arrive at the island.
3. The wicked men were expelled from Rome.
4. The boys wanted to throw the books away.
5. We entered the captured city.
6. When will you return my money?
7. This girl's father was away for a long time.
8. The citizens went out into the forum.
9. We were trying to cross the river.
10. The children met in the street.

Exercise RS.13   Verb tenses

1. A messenger is now approaching the camp.
2. We shall see our friends tomorrow.
3. The slaves were working in the field for many hours.
4. I read that book some time ago.
5. Some people have arrived already; others will arrive soon.
6. I found the horse that I had sold earlier.
7. We were sailing for three days; on the next day we caught sight of land.
8. If you do this again, I shall punish you.
9. I lived in that house for a long time.
10. The city of Rome remains and will always remain.

Exercise RS.14   Irregular perfect and pluperfect tenses

1. The senator ordered everyone to go out of the forum.
2. I found the girl who had sent the letter.
3. My father gave me money.
4. I had found out nothing about this affair previously.
5. The consul got up, about to speak.
6. The citizens who had left Rome at last returned.
7. Surely a certain god held up the sky?
8. No-one had forced the horse to drink water.
9. Many boys ran; a few fell.
10. Because I had not understood the other books, I wrote this one.

Exercise RS.15　　Very irregular verbs

1.　　No-one carries weapons in the forum.
2.　　The city that had been strong has now been destroyed.
3.　　I want to make a journey; you prefer to stay at home.
4.　　No-one had been able to finish the work.
5.　　Why have you brought the wine into the garden?
6.　　"We," said the messenger, "have victory in battle."
7.　　I began to understand the new words.
8.　　We do not want to receive a gift of such a kind.
9.　　My money has been stolen.
10.　　The old men are now going into the temple.

Exercise RS.16　　Passive: agent and instrument

1.　　The brave boy was being praised by everyone.
2.　　The general was killed with a sword.
3.　　This woman wants to be looked at by the crowd.
4.　　The wicked slaves will be punished by their master.
5.　　The city was once captured by the enemy.
6.　　The soldiers who had been captured escaped afterwards.
7.　　Wine was being drunk by the old men in the pub.
8.　　Many books have been written by my friend.
9.　　These walls will not be destroyed by time.
10.　　The gates were being guarded bravely by the soldiers.

Exercise RS.17　　Deponent and semi-deponent verbs

1.　　They all admired the temples in Rome.
2.　　We decided to set out at dawn.
3.　　I am in the habit of walking quickly.
4.　　The soldier who has suffered a serious wound will soon die.
5.　　I was trying to understand the messenger's words.
6.　　When the citizens heard about the victory, they rejoiced very greatly.
7.　　Our leader encouraged us to go back.
8.　　Who will dare to reply to us?
9.　　We were following the enemy for many hours.
10.　　This senator is wicked but he speaks well.

Exercise RS.18　　Direct commands

1.　　Finish your work, slave-girl!
2.　　Don't steal our food!
3.　　Write another letter as quickly as possible, slave!
4.　　Prepare new forces at once!
5.　　Give me more wine!
6.　　If you can, hide the money!
7.　　Bring arms! Make the journey!

8. Listen to the messenger's words, citizens!
9. Don't fight against friends!
10. Stay at home! Don't be afraid!

Exercise RS.19   Direct questions

1. When will you come back home, father?
2. Did I see you in the forum yesterday?
3. Where is my sword?
4. Surely you understand these words?
5. Who is drinking my wine?
6. Why do you always read the same book?
7. How many prisoners were found in the camp?
8. Surely you don't want to sell the house?
9. Where are you hurrying to friend, and what are you looking for?
10. How did the senator persuade so many citizens?

Exercise RS.20   Numerals and time expressions

1. The boy has nine brothers.
2. A thousand soldiers were fighting for ten years.
3. I was accustomed to sleep after dinner.
4. The general led two legions into great danger.
5. My friend will come to Rome within five days.
6. After many years I read that book again.
7. We were sailing through the whole night; at dawn we arrived at the island.
8. Many dreadful things happened in that year.
9. There were one hundred horses in the fields.
10. Three girls were being taught by the old man.

Exercise RS.21   Time clauses

1. When we heard the shouts, we brought help immediately.
2. After the city was captured, the citizens were terrified.
3. When you hear more about this affair, tell me!
4. While the boy was walking home, he heard a shout in the street.
5. When I arrived in Rome, I began to look for my friend's house.
6. As soon as she received the letter, the woman decided to reply at once.
7. After I ate so much food, I was able to do nothing else.
8. Many men, when they have money, believe themselves to be fortunate.
9. When we finally overcome the enemy, we shall all rejoice.
10. After the slaves finished their work, they wanted to sleep.

Exercise RS.22   *Because, although* and *if* clauses.

1. I trust this slave-girl because she is always loyal.
2. If you want to see me again, give me more money!
3. The boys were happy although they had to work carefully.

4.   Because he is cruel, our master is feared.
5.   Although he is cruel, our master is loved.
6.   The boy was very foolish if he did this.
7.   Because I do not have a sword, I am unable to fight.
8.   If you receive this letter, reply immediately!
9.   I sold that slave because he had stolen the wine.
10.   I do not want to buy the slave-girl unless she can prepare a good meal.

Exercise RS.23   Conjunctions and connecting relative

1.   We want to buy food and wine.
2.   The woman whom I had once loved returned; when I saw her again I greeted her gladly.
3.   There was a storm yesterday. And so we were unable to sail.
4.   The messenger announced the words of the king. When the citizens had heard them they were very happy.
5.   This boy understood nothing. For he was stupid.
6.   I have a plan. When you hear it, you will be amazed.
7.   You ought to stay in the forum. For the emperor will soon arrive.
8.   I asked the slave about the crime. He however said nothing.
9.   Our soldiers were victorious by land and sea. When we had got to know this, we rejoiced.
10.   The master was angry. The slave-girl therefore hid in the garden.

Exercise RS.24   Paired words

1.   One brother became king, the other went away from the city.
2.   This slave is both evil and stupid.
3.   Some people were drinking in the pub, others went back home.
4.   One consul led the army, the other remained in the city.
5.   I both believe and support the words of the messenger.
6.   The girl seems to be neither happy nor unhappy.
7.   Some ships have been destroyed, others are able to sail.
8.   I want to be both brave and loyal.
9.   Different people say different things about the Roman empire.
10.   I have neither time nor skill.

Exercise RS.25   Participles

1.   As I was running home, I fell in the street.
2.   The general decided to set fire to the captured city.
3.   When the messenger was about to leave he heard great shouts.
4.   As boys were walking along the street they greeted the girls.
5.   When the woman had read the letter she handed it to her husband.
6.   I gave money to the old man who was asking for help.
7.   We caught sight of a ship that was about to sail to Rome.
8.   The slave who was running away was caught by his master.
9.   I found this slave-girl crying.

10.   Being about to build a house, I bought a field.

Exercise RS.26   Ablative absolute

1.   As the king was arriving, someone began to shout.
2.   When the consul was about to speak about the victory, everyone was silent.
3.   When he had spoken these words, the senator left the forum.
4.   Because the food has been eaten I must go to the shop.
5.   We shall conquer the enemy with you as leader.
6.   When everything has been prepared, we shall make the journey.
7.   When the work is finished, I shall go back home.
8.   Surely the crime didn't happen with the citizens watching?
9.   When the army was about to leave, a messenger was noticed approaching.
10.   After the letters had been written, I went out into the street.

Exercise RS.27   Indirect statement (i)

1.   The boy said that the slave was sleeping in the garden.
2.   The soldier reports that the enemy are approaching.
3.   The citizens heard that the emperor's ship had arrived.
4.   I knew that this woman was being praised by everyone.
5.   The children will soon find out that the work is easy.
6.   Everyone believed that the messenger had spoken well.
7.   We see that the gate is being attacked by the enemy.
8.   We heard that this place was the best.
9.   The master realised that the slave had run away.
10.   Do you know that war is being waged there?

Exercise RS.28   Indirect statement (ii)

1.   The girl replied that she had seen nothing in the street.
2.   We heard that the city had been destroyed.
3.   I hope that my mother is going to send me a gift.
4.   The leader of the guards found out that the prisoners had fled.
5.   I feel that some-one is following me.
6.   The slave-girl promised that she would prepare an excellent dinner.
7.   The messenger reported that the army had been overcome.
8.   Do you think that the storm has destroyed the wood?
9.   We believe that this slave-girl is the very loyal.
10.   Many people did not know that the temple had been set on fire.

Exercise RS.29   Purpose clauses

1.   Everyone hurried to the forum to hear the emperor's words.
2.   I stayed in the pub so that I wouldn't hear the emperor's words.
3.   The father was working so that the children would have food.
4.   I was running in order to arrive home more quickly.
5.   The slave hid in the wood so that he wouldn't be found by his master.

6.   The slave-girl had to buy food in order to prepare a meal.
7.   The army was sent to bring help to the citizens.
8.   I decided to go back to Rome in order to see my friends again.
9.   The captives were being guarded by a soldier so that they would not escape in the night.
10.   The boy remained by the door in order to greet the girl.

Exercise RS.30   Other ways of expressing purpose; uses of *dum*

1.   The boy remained by the door in order to greet the girl.
2.   While we were walking through the wood we found a dead man.
3.   The woman decided to stay at home to write letters.
4.   The citizens waited in the forum until the emperor arrived.
5.   The slave-girl went into the shop to buy food.
6.   While the ship was sailing to Rome it was destroyed by a storm.
7.   The senator got up to warn the citizens about the danger of war.
8.   The mothers stayed near the gate until the messenger came back.
9.   I bought the field to build a house.
10.   The girl decided to read the book until she understood all the words.

Exercise RS.31   Verbs of fearing

1.   The slave was afraid that he would be seen by his master.
2.   I was afraid that the guard would not hear me calling.
3.   The old man feared the danger of the journey.
4.   We were all afraid that the city would be attacked by the enemy.
5.   Surely you are not afraid to go into that forest?
6.   The children were afraid that we would never arrive.
7.   I had heard nothing about our army, but I was afraid to ask again.
8.   The boy was afraid that he would be left at home.
9.   The girl was afraid that the noise would frighten the old man.
10.   The woman was once afraid that she would be noticed; afterwards she was afraid that she would not be noticed.

Exercise RS.32   Indirect commands

1.   The master ordered the slave to work more quickly.
2.   The senator ordered the crowd to be quiet.
3.   The father warned his son not to trust this boy.
4.   The girl persuaded her father to give her money
5.   The general was encouraging his men to fight bravely for the homeland.
6.   The king ordered the slaves to be set free.
7.   The mistress ordered the slave-girls to prepare food and wine.
8.   Have the boys been ordered to go home?
9.   The old man asked everyone not to talk in the temple.
10.   The citizens begged the gods to bring help to the city.

Exercise RS.33   Result clauses

1.   The girl was so careful that she found out everything about this matter.
2.   The captive was shouting so much that he was heard by the guards.
3.   The slave was working so slowly that his master punished him.
4.   The garden of the house was so big that I was forced to buy more slaves.
5.   We were so afraid that we could not sleep.
6.   The boy ran so quickly that he received a prize.
7.   The old man had so many books that he was looking for a bigger house.
8.   The storm was so great that all the ships were destroyed.
9.   The senator spoke in such a way that the citizens believed him.
10.   The book had been written so well that everyone could understand it.

Exercise RS.34   *Cum* clauses

1.   Because it was night, we could see nothing.
2.   Since I had heard nothing, I asked the general about the battle again.
3.   When the old man had received his wife's letter, he was much happier.
4.   Since their mistress was angry, the slave-girls were quiet while they were working.
5.   When the messenger had announced the victory, the citizens rejoiced for a long time.
6.   When I was climbing the mountain, I saw the army approaching.
7.   When I had arrived in Rome, I decided to look at the forum and the temples.
8.   When the master was sleeping, the slaves went to the pub.
9.   Because they had to do nothing, the children were happy.
10.   When I had returned home, I often thought about our journey.

Exercise RS.35   Indirect questions

1.   I asked the soldier whether he had heard about the victory.
2.   The master asked the slave why he was not working.
3.   I asked the children where they were hurrying to.
4.   The leader soon found out how many soldiers were absent.
5.   Did you ask the boy where he had hidden the money?
6.   We asked the girl what she was doing there.
7.   The guard did not know how all the prisoners had escaped.
8.   I asked the old man whether he had any food.
9.   It was difficult to find out who had written the letter.
10.   The slave-girl was asked if she had stolen the money.

Exercise RS.36   Words easily confused (i)

1.   The freedman gave nine new books to the children.
2.   At last we are at the top of the mountain.
3.   Through my whole life I tried to find the way.
4.   You will be forced to think about the words that you have got to know, boys.
5.   The old man warned us not to stay near the river.
6.   Because the mistress had asked for a gift, the master built a new house.
7.   I have a country house, but I prefer to live in Rome.

8. At first the slave was lying behind the door; later he was throwing books into the river.
9. The brave soldier arrived by chance and guarded the gate bravely.
10. When I caught sight of the king, I decided to tell him the whole thing.

Exercise RS.37   Words easily confused (ii)

1. The emperor is away now, but he was here yesterday: this is the place where he spoke.
2. Suddenly the enemy came down the mountain and left immediately.
3. At last we set out; however, we advanced slowly.
4. I am accustomed to walk through the wood alone.
5. When these soldiers hear the general's words, will dare to do everything.
6. The slave-girl wants to buy food in order to prepare a meal.
7. One mountain is higher, the other is more difficult.
8. When I take a sword, I want to fight.
9. The old man encouraged his wife to sit in the garden.
10. Our leader conquered many enemies and lived for many years.

Exercise RS.38   Words easily confused (iii)

1. I want to travel to the island again.
2. The general says that he is leading the best soldiers.
3. The woman is happy because she has been carried across the river.
4. I prefer to give money to a good slave than to an evil freedman.
5. Laughing, my friend came back from the pub and gave the money back to me.
6. The senator always speaks in this way; and so he is often praised by the citizens.
7. The weapons that I could carry I put in front of the gate.
8. As soon as we arrived in Rome, we found out that our friends had left at the same time.
9. We ordered the slaves to drag the dead horse through the field and to hand it over to the master.
10. This soldier, who was once afraid to fight, now frightens everyone as he attacks.

Exercise RS.39   Words with more than one meaning (i)

1. Where is the girl whom I caught sight of yesterday?
2. The boys were running through the streets as quickly as possible.
3. How long is our journey!
4. How long was your journey?
5. The journey that we must make is long.
6. Because we are making a long journey, we are carrying much food.
7. When shall we arrive at the place where we lived before?
8. The army was sent to the island in order to capture the enemy.
9. The young man arrived in Rome with his brother.
10. When his brother had arrived, the young man decided to stay in Rome.

Exercise RS.40   Words with more than one meaning (ii)

1.   The slave was working quickly in order to finish the work.
2.   I ordered the slave to work quickly.
3.   The slave was working so quickly that he was praised by his master.
4.   The slave, as I said before, was working quickly.
5.   The slave was working quickly so that he would not be punished by his master.
6.   I ordered to slave not to sleep in the field.
7.   Although he was working quickly, the slave was afraid that he would be punished by his master.
8.   Are you working, slave?
9.   Surely you weren't sleeping in the field, slave?
10.   I asked the slave whether he had slept in the field.

ADDITIONAL GCSE ENGLISH-LATIN SENTENCES

Exercise EL.1

(a)   consilium bonum habemus.
(b)   servi in horto laborabant.
(c)   auxilium petere statim constitui.

Exercise EL.2

(a)   filium domini timebam.
(b)   viri muros custodiebant.
(c)   dei deaeque tacent.

Exercise EL.3

(a)   ad patriam tandem navigavi.
(b)   e silva festinavimus.
(c)   templum multos annos aedificabant.

Exercise EL.4

(a)   saepe periculum superamus.
(b)   puella epistulam misit.
(c)   cur gladium non habes?

Exercise EL.5

(a)   puellam laetam salutaverunt.
(b)   currere non poteram.
(c)   maritus feminae nauta est.

Exercise EL.6

(a)   pueri in via clamabant.
(b)   nova ancilla advenit.
(c)   regnum armis semper custodimus.

Exercise EL.7

(a)   est porta in muro.
(b)   in aquam subito cecidi.
(c)   liberti in taberna vinum bibebant.

Exercise EL.8

(a)   multas horas ambulabamus.
(b)   nuntium in foro conspexi.
(c)   ancilla bene scribere potest.

Exercise EL.9

(a)   in magna villa habitant.
(b)   quando pecuniam invenisti?
(c)   donum filiae reginae tradidi

Exercise EL.10

(a)   in agro diu dormiebam.
(b)   nova consilia nuntiavit.
(c)   dominus iratus servos terret.

GCSE PRACTICE PAPER 1

Section A

Passage 1

Saturn was the first king of the gods. However, Jupiter his son drove his father out of heaven. Saturn therefore, so that he could get his kingdom back, sought help from his friends; among them Atlas went up to heaven. But Jupiter defeated them all, and decided to punish Atlas: he forced him to carry the sky on his head. In his garden Atlas had golden apples. Hercules had been ordered by Juno to bring some of these to her. Therefore he asked Atlas to give him three apples. "I will do this," said Atlas, "if you will hold the sky for one hour." When he had placed the sky on Hercules' head, Atlas went away to look for the apples. When he finally returned, because he now didn't want to hold the sky, he promised that he himself would hand over the apples to the goddess.

Question 10 (a) *regnum*, *auxilium*
(b) ablative, after preposition *ab* (from) - movement away from
(c) *ascendit, vicit*
(d) ablative, after preposition *in* (on) - place where
(e) infinitive, following *coegit* (he forced him to…)
(f) imperfect
(g) *ei*

Question 11 (a) pueri cibum portant.
(b) femina villam intravit.
(c) multas horas in foro laborabam.

Section B

Passage 2

At that time Tiberius Gracchus, an excellent young man and the son of a very famous father, was made a tribune. Gracchus, who had previously been a brave soldier, had many virtues, but he led the city of Rome into serious danger. For he announced that he was going to make new laws in order to give fields to the poor. Many therefore supported him. For the poor often had neither land nor food; Gracchus was defending them against the rich who had much land and very many slaves. And so many citizens loudly praised the new laws. Gracchus however quickly provoked the anger of the senators, because he had not sought their advice. A few were even afraid that Gracchus would try to make himself king.

Passage 3

The senators therefore, when they found out that Gracchus and his comrades had gathered at the Capitol, considered in the forum what they must do. Scipio, who was a consul at that time, was afraid that Gracchus wanted to destroy the power of the senators. And so he urged them all to save Rome from this danger. When they had heard these words, the senators immediately hurried to the Capitol carrying weapons. There Gracchus and his friends were preparing everything in order to resist them. The senators however attacked them so fiercely that very many fled, terrified. The rest who had defended Gracchus with the greatest courage, were soon crushed. While Gracchus himself was running down from the Capitol, by chance he fell to the ground. As he was trying to get up Lucius Rufus wounded him with a sword. In this way, when he had received a very serious wound, Gracchus suffered a cruel death. On the same day his body was thrown into the river.

GCSE PRACTICE PAPER 2

Section A

Passage 1

Proserpina was the daughter of the goddess Ceres**.** Once she was walking through the fields with her companions. "Girls," she said, when she caught sight of some beautiful flowers,

"surely you want to pick these flowers?" But she was captivated with such great love of the flowers that she wandered far away from her companions. Soon therefore the other girls, because they could not see her, were often calling Proserpina. She however could not hear her companions. Then Pluto, the king of the dead, caught sight of the girl, seized her and dragged her into his kingdom. With a loud voice Proserpina begged her mother to bring help. But Ceres did not hear her terrified daughter. However, when Ceres realised that Proserpina had been taken away, she was very sad. Then she decided to travel through many lands, in order to look for her daughter.

Question 10   (a)   *Pluto, rex*
                 (b)   *conspectam*
                 (c)   ablative, meaning 'with a loud voice' - instrument
                 (d)   indirect command
                 (e)   *audivit*
                 (f)   *tristissima*
                 (g)   infinitive, after *constituit.* (she decided to …)
                 (h)   accusative

Question 11   (a)   cur gladium tenes?
                 (b)   puellae templum intraverunt.
                 (c)   servus dominum saevum timebat.

Section B

Passage 2

Publius Scipio was a Roman leader some time ago who had defeated many races in war. He was very famous among the citizens because of his great victories; even his enemies admired him on account of his courage. Because he was now an old man, he was living in his house near the sea. He was so famous that very many people travelled to the house, because they hoped that they would catch a sight of such a great leader. Once, some pirates who had previously fought against the Romans, sailed to the house in order to see him. Scipio however, when he saw that the pirates were there in arms, was afraid that they would try to attack the house and steal his money. And so he ordered his slaves to defend the house. He himself meanwhile was considering how he could drive away the pirates and escape from danger.

Passage 3

The pirates therefore, when they saw that everything had been prepared in this way, at once put down their weapons. They approached the door of the house slowly. Then they announced in a loud voice that they had not come to kill Scipio, but to praise him because of his courage. "We shall believe," they said, "that we have received a gift from the gods if we are able to see you." The pirates in this way were begging that Scipio would now come out of the house. After the slaves reported these words to Scipio, he himself opened the door and invited the pirates to a meal. When they had been greeted in this way, the pirates went into the house as if into a temple and gave Scipio many gifts which are usually offered to the

gods. Finally the pirates returned to their ships, rejoicing very greatly that they had been willingly received by Scipio.

GCSE PRACTICE PAPER 3

Section A

Passage 1

Jupiter was angry because human beings were wicked. He therefore decided to travel to earth so that he himself could see what they were doing. And so he took the form of a man, so that human beings would not know who he was. Then he came to king Lycaon, who he had heard was very cruel. Lycaon however realised at once that he was a god, and made a dreadful plan: he greeted the god and invited him to stay in his house. For he had it in mind to kill him while he was sleeping there in the night. But when Jupiter found out what had been prepared by the king, he went back to heaven. He decided to destroy all human beings with a flood. When the other gods asked "If you do this, who will give us gifts?" Jupiter promised that he would afterwards make another race of human beings. Then when he had called Neptune he ordered him to send very heavy showers of rain onto the earth.

Question 10 (a) *deum, consilium*
            (b) perfect
            (c) ablative, following preposition *in* (in) - place where
            (d) *eum*
            (e) subordinate clause introduced by *cum* (when/since)
            (f) accusative, following preposition *ad* (to) - motion towards
            (g) infinitive, after *constituit* (he decided to …)

Question 11 (a) via longa erat.
            (b) bonos amicos habemus.
            (c) quando servus dominum necavit?

Section B

Passage 2

Caesar was a very bold general who had the greatest courage of all Romans leaders. For he never feared danger; he always preferred to fight rather than to run away. He was fast in all things: for he often made very long journeys in a very short time. Neither mountains nor rivers hindered his army. In this way Caesar was able both to frighten and to and capture enemies. Once in a battle Caesar noticed a standard-bearer terrified by the danger and preparing to run away. When Caesar saw him, he extended his hand towards the enemy and said, "Where are you going away to? Over there are the men with whom we are fighting!" Then he seized the standard-bearer by the throat in order to send him back into the battle against the enemy. In this way, when he had warned one soldier with his hands and words, he gave back hope of victory to the whole army.

Passage 3

At that time the Roman soldiers admired Caesar's courage so much that they followed him gladly. Once, in a war that was being waged against the Gauls by Caesar, the Gauls were crushing the Roman troops very ferociously. When Caesar noticed that several centurions had been killed and others were worn out with such serious wounds so serious that they could not now resist the weapons of the enemy, he himself dared to advance very boldly into the first line of battle. Then he called the centurions by name and loudly encouraged them to drive back the enemy bravely. When they had seen this, the soldiers who were previously terrified now began to fight more bravely. In this way, Caesar very often taught legions who were prepared to be defeated, to conquer. He was fighting in Gaul for eight years. At last, when he had overcome many tribes there, he conquered the whole of Gaul and added it to the Roman empire.

GCSE PRACTICE PAPER 4

Section A

Passage 1

Laomedon was the king of Troy. Apollo once caught sight of the king preparing to build walls. "If you give us gifts," said the god, "Neptune will build the walls, and I will guard your sheep." However, when the walls had been built, Laomedon did not hand over to the gods the promised gifts. Therefore Neptune decided to punish the king: he sent a huge snake to Troy to eat girls. Terrified, Laomedon asked the other gods what he must do. The gods advised him to give his daughter to the snake. Since the king did not want to do this, Neptune sent huge showers of rain onto the land of Troy. The fields were destroyed; the citizens were very unhappy because they had no food. At last therefore the king left his weeping daughter near the sea. Hercules however, who was there by chance, saved the girl.

Question 10   (a)   *Laomedon, muri*
             (b)   dative, indirect object of *tradidit* (did not hand over to the gods)
             (c)   *constituit, misit*
             (d)   *ingentem*
             (e)   indirect question
             (f)   *eius, hoc*
             (g)   infinitive, after *nollet* ([he] did not want to …)
             (h)   *in*

Question 11   (a)   fugere non poteram.
             (b)   quando nuntium audivisti?
             (c)   regina regnum bene regebat.

Section B

Passage 2

Pallas was a freedman whom Agrippina, the mother of the emperor, favoured in all matters. Nero however did not trust Pallas because he had great power and much money. Therefore he was forced by the emperor to leave Rome. After Nero drove Pallas out, Agrippina was very angry. Immediately she began to threaten her son. "Britannicus," she said, "whose father was the emperor Claudius, is now an adult. He, not my son should be emperor." Nero, terrified by these words, decided to kill Britannicus. However, he was unwilling to do this openly, because the Roman citizens loved Britannicus very greatly; and so he ordered a certain soldier to put poison in Britannicus' food. The young man however did not die when he had eaten the poison. Nero was therefore forced to try again.
Passage 3
Britannicus was sitting with his family and friends to eat a meal. Because he was always afraid that some enemy would try to kill him, one of the slaves tasted all the food and wine before they were given to Britannicus. When a cup wine that was too hot, in which no poison had been put, was given to him, Britannicus ordered the slave to add cold water to the wine. In this water was poison, stronger than before; this spread through his whole body so quickly that his voice and breath were soon seized. Everyone was looking at Nero: he said however that Britannicus often suffered such things, and would soon speak again. When the others had turned back to the meal, Agrippina alone, who had got to know her son well, realised that Britannicus was now dying.

GCSE PRACTICE PAPER 5

Section A

Passage 1

Hercules was once making a journey to Rome with nine very beautiful cows. He approached the Tiber so that the cows could drink the water. Hercules himself drank much wine and was soon sleeping. Then Cacus, a shepherd who lived near the Tiber, decided to steal the cows. "Hercules however," he said to himself, "will see their tracks easily. How can I trick him?" Then he made a clever plan. He dragged three cows backwards into his cave by their tails. When Hercules later got up, he sensed at once that these cows were missing: however, he noticed tracks leading from the cave. Terrified therefore he prepared to depart from such a dreadful place. Then however the stolen cows, who sensed that the others were going away, began to moo. Hercules therefore, when he realised where the cows were, killed Cacus and saved them all.

Question 10	(a)	*Romam, iter*
	(b)	*pulcherrimis*
	(c)	perfect
	(d)	purpose clause.
	(e)	*dormiebat, habitabat*
	(f)	accusative, following preposition *prope* (near)
	(g)	*videbit*

(h)   *sibi, earum*
(i)   *facile*

Question 11   (a)   epistulam longam scribo.
               (b)   homines muros aedificabant.
               (c)   cur puellas non invitavisti?

Section B

Passage 2

Pedanius had very many slaves. Previously he had promised that he would set free one from out of these slaves; that one therefore, because he was not set free, was so angry that he killed his master. At that time, the Romans were keeping an ancient custom: when a master had died in this way, they usually punished with death all the slaves who were living in the same house. While the senators were thinking about this matter, a great crowd of citizens hurried to the senate-house shouting "Do not kill so many innocent slaves!" In the senate house, some were saying that the punishment was too cruel, others were praising the ancient custom. But a certain man, Cassius by name, made a strong speech among the senators in which he sought a very serious punishment for such a dreadful a crime.

Passage 3

"Senators," said Cassius, "it is not always good to follow the customs handed down by our ancestors. Now however what will happen if slaves are able to kill their masters without a punishment? Surely you do not believe that this slave alone prepared his plans without others? Surely the rest knew what one man wanted to do?" With these words Cassius was trying to persuade the senators that all the slaves of Pedanius, both wicked and loyal, should be punished. A few were afraid that the innocent ones would thus pay unfair penalties. But Cassius had spoken so forcefully among the senators that no-one dared to speak against his opinion. The senators therefore, with few resisting, immediately sent out soldiers to kill all the slaves of Pedanius. A certain senator even wanted to punish Pedanius' freedmen; the rest however were unwilling to do this. The slaves, among whom there were old men and women, were led to death through the streets, guarded by soldiers.